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RAILROAD PENSIONS

DENOUNCED AS A NEW METHOD OF LABOR COERCION.

Open Hostilities Threatened Against The Much Heralded Scheme of the Southern Pacific—Expose of the Injustice on Employees.

Again the employees of the Southern Pacific will probably have to face a determined effort on the part of the company to force a pension scheme upon them. Though the Company has had it made clear that the employees are undeniably and unanimously opposed to the inauguration of any such measure, still the enormous benefits accruing to the company should it be successful in establishing this new method of coercion are such that in all probabilities nothing short of open hostilities between the employees and the company will serve to deter the Southern Pacific in its attempts.

The following announcements appeared in the San Francisco Examiner of November 30th, and nothing further is needed to satisfy the employees that another effort is to be made to compel them to be parties to a scheme which will require them to contribute a portion of their earnings every month for the maintenance of a fund that will be for the benefit of the company alone, and which, if firmly established will most effectually make them subservient to every whim of the corporation.

President Harriman of the Southern Pacific Company has approved a plan for pensioning employees grown old in the service of this company," is the announcement issued from the local offices of the company.

In a general way the pension scheme is outlined but this announcement is silent upon many details of operation. On its face it does not appear to be compulsory, but it is currently rumored that it has been designed in order to force the retirement of many old employees, including General Passenger Agent T. H. Goodman. Here follows the only explanation that is given out:

In general, the plan follows closely the pension systems heretofore established or now in operation on the Pennsylvania, Illinois Central and Chicago and Northwestern. Employees who have attained the age of seventy and have

been in service twenty years or over are to receive pensions on the basis of 1 per cent. per annum on the average salary received for ten years previous to pensioning for each year of service. For instance, an employee whose pay averages \$1,000 per annum for ten years prior to retirement and had been in the service of the company thirty years, would receive a pension equal to 30 per cent of \$1,000, or \$300 per annum. Between the ages of sixty-one and seventy employees incapacitated for further work may be retired by a pension board selected from the department officers of the company, provided they shall have been in the service twenty years or more. The employee make no contributions to the fund, pensions being paid by the company in full and without any condition, the employee being at liberty to engage in other business after being pensioned should they see fit.

As to who originated the plan, how this pension board is to be selected, whether retirement at the age of seventy after twenty years' service will be compulsory, the announcement is silent and local officers of the company say they cannot supply the information.

The pension scheme of the Southern Pacific has been mooted again and again in spite of the fact that there is scarcely an employee of the company that views it with favor and it is safe to say that not a single employee who realizes the full purport of the system views the move on the part of the company other than in the light of a scheme to reduce their pay and make better slaves of them.

The Journal has from time to time published numerous articles exposing the enormous injustices which the so-called pension schemes inflict upon the employees. In this connection "Vorwaerts," a Berlin newspaper has just published an article in regard to the pension system that was inaugurated by Herr Krupp, who has been eulogized as a philanthropist. The paper analyzes the pension system of the Krupp firm which, it says, is a "species of refined swindling," adding:

"The enormous so-called benevolent funds have been built up by compulsory contributions from the employees who could be arbitrarily deprived of participation in the advantages. They are required to contribute 2½ per cent of their wages for twenty years before they are eligible to a pension upon disability. In the meantime, if an employee is discharged or resigns he loses all he had contributed, often exceeding \$250. Thus employees are morally and economically terrorized and must accept every petty regulation of the firm's officials or lose 2½ per cent of what they have earned in the firm's service. This terrorism is spied to political opinions where they become known. The number of men leaving or discharged during the past three years averaged 7,000 to 8,000 yearly. The employees found the system so unsatisfactory that five great meetings were held this year for the purpose of seeking legal redress."

The Vorwaerts cites an instance of a labor representative on the advisory committee of the pension fund who mildly criticized the management and who, seven days later, having in the meantime paid his annual dues was dismissed.

Several railroads of this country have forced these schemes upon their em-

WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1902.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

ployees, though a comparatively short time has elapsed since they were put in force, the employees are complaining loudly of their injustice.

There is not a single feature of the pension schemes that appeal to the employees, for their provisions are simply impossible except in one matter, and that is that the company reaps enormous benefits from the systematic robbery of the employees.

In the notice that appears in the Examiner it is especially stated that the employees will not be required to contribute to the fund, and that all the money required will be contributed by the company. It does not state, however, that the company will require the employees to sign agreements limiting the responsibility of the company and containing many other features that make the employees little more than slaves in fact by the terms of the agreement.

Probably at first the company will carry out its agreement and furnish the money, only requiring the employees to sign the agreement, but when the system is firmly established it can be depended upon that the company will find some pretext or other to levy very small assessments, and in time a pension system with all the details that are so terribly complained of by the employees will be forced upon the employees of the Southern Pacific.

If the company desires to reward long and faithful service the Railway Employees' Journal would be the last to speak of the move but when the philanthropic desire of the company makes its appearance in the guise of a "pension scheme," there should be no mistaking it, it is a move to secure a foothold for a systematic robbery of the employees, than which, perhaps, no better was ever devised, unless it be the gold system itself.

No employees should be deceived by any representations made by the company in order to get signatures to any pension scheme of any description. It is to be hoped that, in truth, the Southern Pacific is actuated by a desire to reward some of its old and faithful employees, but it should not be forgotten that if such is the desire on the part of the company, all that is required is that the company establish a pension plan and place it on the names of those men who are to be rewarded. It is not necessary to establish a pension scheme, and any move made to do so should be met with determined opposition on the part of the employees, individually and collectively.—Railway Employees' Journal.

CIVILIZATION IN AFRICA.

A large strong man, dressed in a uniform and armed to the teeth, knocked at the door of a hut on the coast of Africa.

"Who are you, and what do you want?" asks a voice from the inside.

"In the name of civilization open your door, or I'll break it down for you, and fill you full of lead."

"But what do you want here?"

"My name is Christian Civilization. Don't talk like a fool, you black brute; what do you suppose I want here but to civilize you, and make a reasonable human being out of you if it is possible."

"What are you going to do?"

"In the first place you must dress yourself like a white man. It's a shame and a disgrace the way you go about. From now on you must wear underclothing, a pair of pants, vest, coat, plug hat, and a pair of yellow gloves. I will furnish them to you at reasonable rates."

"What shall I do with them?"

"Wear them, of course. You didn't expect to eat them, did you? The first step in civilization is in wearing proper clothes."

"But it is too hot to wear such garments. I'm not used to them. I'd perish from the heat. Do you want to murder me?"

"Well, if you die, you will have the satisfaction of being a martyr to civilization."

"You are very kind."

"Don't mention it. What do you do for a living, anyhow?"

"When I am hungry I eat a banana. I eat, drink, or sleep, just as I feel like it."

"What horrible barbarity! You must settle down to some occupation, my friend. If you don't, I'll have to lock you up as a vagrant."

"If I've got to follow some occupation, I think I'll start a coffee-house. I've a good deal of coffee and sugar on hand."

"Oh, you have, have you? Why, you are not such a hopeless case as I thought you were. In the first place, you want to pay me fifty dollars."

"What for?"

"An occupation tax, you ignorant heathen. Do you expect to get all the blessings of civilization for nothing?"

"But I haven't got any money."

"That makes no difference. I'll take it out in coffee and sugar. If you don't pay I'll put you in gaol."

"What is gaol?"

"Gaol is a progressive word. You must be prepared to make some sacrifice for civilization you know."

"What a great thing Christian civilization is!"

"You cannot possibly realize the benefits, but you will before I get through with you."

The unfortunate native took to the woods, and has not been seen since.—Texas Siftings.

VOTE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—The returns of the city election as published in the local papers give for Street Commissioner Henry C. Hess, S. L. P., 1043. Mahoney, Kang, 6249. This shows the S. L. P. vote to be only about 100 less than for the head of the ticket in the State election, while the Kangs show a

decrease of over 2000.

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'FREEDOM'S CHAMPION'

PRESIDENT BAER'S DELIVERANCE AT THE BANQUET OF THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY.

He Throws Himself Upon the Constitution—Runs Up Against Clauses that Don't Suit Him—Becomes an Elected Interpreter of the Document—His Class Cheer Him, But Seem to Count Without their Host, the Working Class out in the Cold Outside of the Banquet Hall.

George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, made a capitalist regulation speech on the rights of capital and the rights of labor at the annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Society at the Waldorf-Astoria on the night of the 12th instant, and served notice on men whom he characterized as "tinkering politicians" that it was time they remembered that there is a United States Constitution and a United States Supreme Court, which will see to it that they do not override that Constitution.

Baer told the story of Martin Coster,

an Austrian subject, who had declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and was then kidnapped and taken aboard an Austrian ship. He was rescued by Commander Ingraham on the United States ship St. Louis, who took his part simply on the strength of his declaration that he was going to become an American citizen. Then Baer said:

"But to-day we have the spectacle of citizens born right in this country not being protected in their right to work, the very smallest of the natural rights for the protection of which the Government was founded.

"The whole power of our Government must be brought to protect the man who wants to work, and to strike down any and every hand that would oppress him. This is still the great republic, and I will never despair or believe that it will be anything else."

The scene which followed when Baer sat down is beyond description. Men shouted and waved their napkins in the air, and a dozen jumped on chairs in their enthusiasm. There were shouts for more along the same line, from Baer, but he shook his head and declined to speak further.

surrender it, and we are not willing to surrender it now. We will surrender the Government of the State of Pennsylvania to no one. (Cheers.)

"The experiments of those who would have us do otherwise are in vain, for there are Constitutional limitations. If the masses will not respect these limitations there is a tribunal, the greatest of the world ever seen, the Supreme Court of the United States, which will see to it that tinkering politicians do not override that Constitution.

"And when the period of momentary excitement has passed away there will be no danger of an amendment of the Constitution by men who do not understand the fundamental theories of free government.

"Maybe you will ask me why I have spoken as I have to-night. I answer you that I do it because when Constitutional limitations are set aside and overlooked it is well to have frequent recurrence to the early principles of that Constitution, so that we may go on preserving the blessings of liberty and keeping our Government free."

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WHAT IS A UNION MAN?

The Man With a Union Card in Every Pocket and the Man With Class-Consciousness. Special to The Daily People.

Nowadays we have a great deal of talk about who is a union man and who is not a union man. It is a common thing to hear pure and simple trade unionists, with the marks of brutalization toll all over them, boast of having been union men for a number of years. In their opinion a piece of pasteboard card with something printed on it makes the possessor a union man. A card is no guarantee of unionism. A man may have had a card for twenty years and still not be a union man.

After William Penn bought the lands of Pennsylvania from the Indians, paying them a good round price for them, the trust came over to Pennsylvania from New York and said that the Delawares had no right to sell that land to them.

"Why," they said, "years ago we made women of the Delawares."

You see the idea of this trust was that the most contemptible thing they could do to any enemy was to make a woman of him. This is far from being an expression of my own opinion in such a matter.

Nevertheless, the result of this interference from the Indian trust was that a new treaty was made, this time with the Indians of New York. But in the end, when the war of the Revolution came along, the trust Indians made the mistake of going on the wrong side, and that was the last of their power.

"It is an important thing when you organize a trust to be in accord with the right party. Maybe it is because of the old claims of the Six Nations that the people of Pennsylvania are so willing to come to New York to sell their surplus money as a kind of tribute.

"I am reminded of this by the events of a month ago, and I am wondering yet on what particular theory it was that the State of New York proposed to come over and confiscate Pennsylvania lands. Was it on the old theory that the Indian trust of New York based its claims to Pennsylvania land?"

"It is a progressive word. You must be prepared to make some sacrifice for civilization you know."

"What a great thing Christian civilization is!"

"You cannot possibly realize the benefits, but you will before I get through with you."

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A FALSE STATEMENT

PHILADELPHIA MINISTER MISREPRESENTS SOCIALISM.

Repeats Falsehoods Regarding its Propositions—Deplores its Progress. Declares Morality Will be Renounced. Calls Upon "Men of Might" to Arise and Check It.

In the Philadelphia Ledger of December 9 the following article appears:

Rev. Charles W. Nevil, formerly pastor of the South Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Broad below Ritner Street, addressed the Presbyterian Ministers' Union yesterday on "What American Socialism Proposes." It was his opinion that there was danger in the progress of Socialism, and he declared:

"Socialism in the United States, as a scheme, is a plan for a new government, for the rearrangement of all the relations by which man and his fellow man are now associated—industrial, political, social.

"Socialism in the United States as a power is a force, already mighty, that is yearly growing greater, and is sweeping on with the sole object of mastering every other force, national, industrial and social, and remolding it to its will. It knows no power without the body of the seller.

"Socialism in the United States 'sells' its labor equivalent to admitting that there are two classes in America; one who sells labor and one who buys said labor. This admission reveals another important fact. To wit: he who sells his labor sells himself, as human labor is not possible without the body of the seller.

"The whole power of our Government must be brought to protect the man who wants to work, and to strike down any and every hand that would oppress him. This is still the great republic, and I will never despair or believe that it will be anything else."

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AMERICAN CLASSES.

There Are Two of Them, One the Seller, the Other the Buyer of Labor.

The Holyoke Transcript, of a recent date, contained the following letter:

"A Tribute to Socialism.

"Editor Transcript.—Barely twenty years have passed since no less a personage than the Hon. Carl Schurz made the statement that—there are no classes in America; all are free and equal. And this very day the public press prints without comment the statement "that previous to the organization

Labor Troubles in Canada

In the Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World, a periodical published in the interest of manufacturers in Canada, for November 7 there appears an article headed, "A Disease and a Remedy." The article is invaluable as an exposition of the views and aims of Canadian manufacturers in relation to labor organizations in the Dominion. The unreserved expression of opinion which characterizes this article leaves no doubt as to the manufacturers' views at present or their intentions in the future. Consequently, as a text for the monthly contribution to the People from the Dominion, it is too great a temptation to pass by without notice; so we shall at once enter upon the consideration of this unique expression of the capitalist mind on the great question of labor troubles and how to find a remedy for them. But before doing so, it might be well to emphasize the importance of the publication in which this article appears. It is the mouthpiece of Canadian manufacturers, and reaches all the blast furnaces, iron and steel works, rolling mills, manufacturers of iron and woodworking machinery, steam engines and boilers, pumping and mining machinery and appliances, machinery dealers and steam fitters' supplies, all hardware dealers, cotton, woolen, knitting and yarn mills, pulp and paper mills, etc., in Canada, thus forming a great connecting link between the different manufacturing and distributing concerns in the Dominion.

In the opening sentence, which runs as follows, "the serious labor troubles which have during late years affected the business interests of Canada and the United States and, in fact, the whole business world, have brought forth many plans looking to the removal of this potent evil and bar to industrial progress," we find labor troubles designated as a potent evil and bar to industrial progress. Doubtless, from a capitalist standpoint, industrial progress is considerably hampered by those conditions, so, in order to have conditions conducive to industrial progress along capitalist lines, labor troubles must cease to bar the way, and this potent evil will then be removed.

This is the purpose of the article, and the object which the writer has in view. Industrial progress, according to his view, does not mean the upward progress of those who actively toil in industry, but rather progress along the downward path toward the goal of dependent slavery. Should this be the fate of the active industrial classes is the inquiry which fills the minds of some and thoughtful men to-day. The sophistry of the capitalists fail to satisfy this inquiry or divert its ever increasing earnestness. This question of the right of the toiler to the product of his labor belongs to that class of disputes which cannot be settled until it is settled right, and if the manufacturers of Canada think it possible to settle this matter in their favor, by legal enactment, as we shall later on explain, they must be more short-sighted than they usually appear to be.

In the Manufacturer's article it is complained that smaller concerns are passed by, and labor organizations concentrate their efforts upon the large employers, where, through the united action of their members, they have a much better opportunity to embarrass the manufacturing interests. This is very misleading. Those who are intimate with the tactics of pure and simple labor organizations know how much deference is shown toward large concerns employing great numbers of men, in comparison

with smaller employers. In the case of the former, hasty action is unthought of, which can be proved by serious differences existing unsettled for years. Committees are often, for many weeks, maintained at the expense of the organization, endeavoring to settle such matters, and even in the case of failure an open conflict seldom takes place. There is such consideration accorded to the small employer?

This whine of the bigger capitalist

bully is very amusing in the light of overwhelming evidence to the contrary. Where do we find commissions formed for the purpose of settling differences between small employers and their employees, or militia called out to safeguard their interests? Whereas, many a time and oft the legislative and military machinery of the country has been put into active operation at the behest and in the interest of large capitalists or rich corporations.

The action of pure and simple labor organizations, instead of being opposed to larger capitalists, are of valuable assistance to them in this regard. They attack and blot out of the field of capitalism the smaller employers who cannot call in the powers of the State to protect them, and so fill the bigger bully with joy. To this course he consents and raises no protest in behalf of his weaker brother.

Following this specious argument in behalf of larger capitalism, the complaint made that in the past, labor troubles have cost millions of dollars in damage, and that labor organizations were the inspiration for such conduct; that although know those troubles are less bloody, the principles of labor organizations are none the less anarchistic, because they dictate to an employer how he shall conduct his business so far as labor is concerned, and that in the face of such labor organizations not having a cent at stake.

Then comes the choicest gem of the whole article, in the form of an open confession by one who knows. It runs as follows. Speaking of such actions on the part of pure and simple labor organizations, the writer of the article says: "In most instances they impair rather than improve the conditions of the laboring class, for an employer cannot be greatly blamed for retrenchment to cover losses sustained by labor troubles, and in the end it is the employee who usually foots the bills."

In the absence of politics in the union, a discussion of "who usually foots the bills" might be invaluable as an educator to the rank and file of the pure and simple. Surely, in the face of this confession from the spokesman of capital, the misleaders of labor will hardly refute the fact. Do the capitalists not know whether they have been repaid by the workers for all losses caused by labor troubles? It is plain from this statement that they invariably are repaid, and from the published increase of their capital it would appear that they are repaid in a very ample measure.

But the complaint of the capitalist is not that he sustains losses through labor troubles, for which no redress can be had, but that in any measure he should be disturbed by the opposing interests of labor. The capitalist, entrenched for years in his privileged position, considers the demands of labor anarchistic, and proceeds to deal with them from that point of view, and the deplorable fact in this connection is that the capitalist is sustained by the leaders of pure and simple unionism in his contention. The fact never seems to dawn upon him.

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on those benighted misleaders of labor that the root of present anarchy lies in this admission of the claim of the capitalist to the ownership of the product of labor. The conscience that permits and justifies this robbery is seared indeed, and is a very dangerous guide to public morals.

But the dawning of a clearer understanding and a higher ideal than this submissive acquiescence to the enslaving devices of capitalism is now at hand. The immediate future of capitalism and trade unionism will have to reckon with this awakening consciousness in matters legislative and economic. The delusion of Australian schemes of compulsory arbitration, or American profit-sharing, so favorably viewed in this capitalist article, will miserably fail to divert the rising tide of righteous opinion on those questions.

Likewise would the legal position of trade unions, as demanded in this article, however well defined, be valueless in settling this trouble. Capitalists and trade unionists who to-day seek to appear as the only parties involved in the settlement of this controversy, and who by their clamorous contentions would make all believe that by them alone this question can and must be solved and settled, are only objects of amusement to students of economic science.

The capitalist of to-day is but the product of the system now in operation, and is not, as the capitalist writer would have us believe, a self-created and externally ordained deity, to preside over and direct the destiny of labor. Neither are the pure and simple trade unions the only champions and advocates of the rights of labor, much as they may desire to be. Both these are but manifestations of present conditions, and only prove that the great question awaiting solution is lying outside the province of their mean and narrow judgment.

The writer of the article, "A Disease and a Remedy," after devoting his best thought and attention to the matter, concludes that if labor organizations were incorporated and thus placed on an equal footing with the manufacturing interests, with respect to responsibility for their action, the matter of further serious trouble would be solved. Thus being made amenable to the courts for their acts, their funds could be made liable for damages and so attain the privilege of equality in the eyes of the law. In other words, according to a certain story, they would possess all the advantages of the individual who went to law with the devil, with the proceedings taking place in hell.

What a lovely vision of the legal adjustment of all difficulties on the basis of perfect equity! Doubtless, under this regime, a millennium of prosperity and peace is in store for distracted and overburdened humanity. Overjoying, indeed, is the thought that this profound student has solved the solution of this ever present and troublesome question. All remaining now to be done is to join the pure and simple trade union, obtain incorporation under capitalist law, leaving the rights of the people and the making and enforcing of laws, as at present, in the hands of capitalism, with the understanding that an efficient force of militia, composed of loyal trade unionists, be at all times maintained, so that should any trouble arise, they could turn out promptly and shoot down a sufficient number of their fellow unionists in order to teach them the necessity of maintaining law and order. Under those conditions the bar to industrial progress would be removed.

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The article concludes with the information that "already employers in the United States have organizations for their mutual protection against strikes and labor troubles, and lately such an organization has been formed in Toronto. Undoubtedly the best results toward the solution of those troublesome questions could be obtained, through a uniform effort of the manufacturers to obtain the enactment of laws defining the position of organized labor and compelling the incorporation of all such societies." So now we arrive at the ultimate of the matter, and know what is to be expected from the concentrated powers of capital in Canada.

The sacred injunction, "Keep politics out of the union!" observed by pure and simple organizations, cannot hold good for any great length of time, as the capitalist employers of the Dominion will shortly make them feel the strong grasp of capitalist law. Then they must realize that no power can free them but the exercise of their own political power, wielded through the ballot box. Then the folly of all their present and former attitude along these lines will meet them at every point, spreading dismay in their ranks.

Their condition will much resemble those who are described as blind leaders of the blind who shall both fall into the ditch. Their present leaders, as well as those who have gone before, are looking for preferment at the hands of the capitalist powers that be, and their efforts in this regard are not all in vain, for not a few have already been chosen to enjoy the sweets of office. It matters not to them how strong they help to forge the chains that bind their brethren in the bondage of capitalist slavery, so long as they secure the desired birth.

Having thus surveyed the field of future action in the light of present conditions in this Dominion, let us proceed to deduce therefrom lessons which may prove of value to the Socialist Labor Party. All movements having the elements of permanency must possess certain life-giving characteristics, or decay and death must inevitably follow. The chief features of capitalism are not of the life-giving order, which can readily be comprehended by most people. To begin with, there stands prominently in capitalism a distinguishing feature which is the very antithesis of the first principles laid down in the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, namely, "the right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

In proof of this contention let us appeal to no less an authority than the message of President Roosevelt to the Houses of Congress at the beginning of the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress just assembled, in which we find this expression: "A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property." Here we have the basic principles of both movements—the Socialist movement and the capitalist movement.

The former lays down as the basis of all proper government the inalienable right of all to life, etc., and the duty of the government to conserve that right to the citizen, while, on the other hand, capitalism holds sacred and lays down as the basis of what they choose to call civilization, the "inviolability of property;" and capitalist governments who hold this doctrine as the correct basis upon which to build arrogate to themselves the wisdom of being the only interpreters of the correct theory of government. Further, that they, the civilized governments of today, are capital-

D. ROSS.

London, Ontario.

TO AN EDITOR ON A MATTER OF SERIOUS IMPORTANCE—"CAUSE OF SOCIALISM."

they will fuse with any capitalist party in the country, as they have heretofore done repeatedly, and as we have proved time and again, by incontrovertible documentary evidence. The Democratic party has nothing to fear from a party with which it can fuse. This is the character of the party that polled the great bulk of that 400,000 "Socialists" voted that has apparently caused you so much consternation.

The straight, clear vote of the men who mean revolution amounted to probably barely 40,000; but, look you, that is the vote of 40,000 men who know exactly what they want and who are going to get it. Yours very truly,

J. R. Fraser.

Paris, Ky., November 30, 1902.

(Editorial mentioned in the above communication.)

CAUSE OF SOCIALISM.

It is declared by competent authority that there has been an alarming growth of Socialism in this country in the last decade and this is emphasized by the fact that at the last election 40,000 men in learned and cultured Massachusetts, and 400,000 men in this country stood at the polls and gave their voice and vote for Socialism, clear and straightforward. Socialism with all that the term implies. Many causes are assigned for the growth of this noxious element in our country and while there are many of these recognized contributory causes, the defects in our economic system, which we seem unable to repair, are the prime causes for its recent phenomenal growth. Our defective immigration laws by which every ship from abroad brings to our shores the illiterate and downtrodden of every clime have sown the seeds of discontent, have promoted ideas at variance with our institutions; and our naturalization laws, our suffrage franchise, not being based on the fitness of the individual to exercise the great privilege of citizenship, conditions are becoming such that the in-

telligent heart of the nation no longer beats, the best citizenship is no longer effective at the polls; the voice of patriotism is strangled and the whole election seems to be a contest of greed,—desire for office, desire for power, desire for legislation that favors great combinations, at the expense of the great body of the people. These conditions have grown until they are becoming serious, and we see the great trusts defying public opinion, insulting even the president and holding the national congress in their own hands. We see them threatening the people with a meat famine today, a coal famine to-morrow, and though the general government interposes it can not ask for a compromise, a resort to arbitration, and when congress meets nothing is done that would remedy the evil. Certainly some legislation is necessary to prevent the experiences of the last year in our economic conditions, but nothing will be done by the existing or coming congress. This concentration of dangerous power as shown in the threatened famines in the midst of plenty that we experienced this year are the influences that are driving people to dreaded Socialism and breeding anarchy. When conditions prevail such as exist in the coal mining fields and other natural resources upon which the people depend, and which in the hands of greed threaten calamity to the nation, provisions should be made in due time to break such monopoly instead of encouraging avaricious control of the very arteries upon which the people must rely for their very existence. If these facts are referred to by political economists and statesmen the paid emissary of monopoly or their beneficiaries immediately raise the cry of "an alarmist" and endeavor by ridicule and blustering to drown the voice of reason. These are the causes that have contributed to the wonderful advance of Socialism in this country in the last few years, and while danger from that source is still remote, it is a danger which should be anticipated and steps taken to prevent its development.

The straight, clear vote of the men who mean revolution amounted to probably barely 40,000; but, look you, that is the vote of 40,000 men who know exactly what they want and who are going to get it. Yours very truly,

J. R. Fraser.

Paris, Ky., November 30, 1902.

(Editorial mentioned in the above communication.)

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The Working Class

There is noticeable in the formation and growth of the Socialist Labor Party a constant tendency for its work to be done more and more by workingmen, and though some may deny this and look with somewhat of alarm at the fading off of the intellectuals, yet it would appear that this is one of the most hopeful signs for the coming emancipation of the workers. This may be supported from not only one, but from many premises, and in addition it may be stated that the historical growth of the various working class movements, however divergent may have been their objects, offer substantial testimony in corroboration of the statement.

To some of the comrades a discussion may seem superfluous on this subject, but we certainly cannot deny that thousands of workingmen to-day have not the least confidence in their own class and that many new comrades are coming in who need to know and understand the questions herein set forth. Therefore in this short sketch an attempt will be made to show some of the premises on which such a hopeful view of this tendency and growth of the Socialist Labor Party is built. Also to mention briefly some few historical facts and incidents which tend to show the correctness of the premises. At this time also it seems particularly needful that the comrades should take note of this phase of the movement; first because of the recent happenings in the party, a good portion of those—however few, taken together, they were in numbers—who sluffed off were what might be termed, though in a somewhat restricted sense, "intellectuals," and second, because of the number of that gentry who are making the Socialist (?) Party a stamping ground for their intellectual bankruptcy, more especially with regard to their mental conception of the needs of the working class in a political party relative to economic knowledge, principles, and tactics. It may here be stated in passing that their conception of the powers and ability of the working class, i. e.: that the working class is incapable of emancipating itself, is nothing but a reflex of their own intellectual bankruptcy in the face of the great social question to be solved.

Right here it is well to say that this article is not to be construed as a detraction in any way from the efforts, abilities and devoted interest of those men of true intellectuality, who have brought their mental training into the working class movement, not to belittle the working class, but to strive in every way possible to place the movement on an ever more clear and scientific basis and to instill into the workingmen desire for accurate scientific knowledge and training and a supreme confidence in their own versatility and virility. That the Socialist Labor Party is the only working class organization political, economic or otherwise, except the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which in America strives to fulfill its duty in thus instilling confidence of the workers in its own class, is a proposition which should be obvious to every fair-minded person earnestly seeking the facts and the truth. A short but earnest examination into the history and methods of other organizations of labor in this country is sufficient to confirm the above statement. So we of the Socialist Labor Party can welcome to our ranks true intellectuality: not that kind which rates itself at so much per and is not a bit hesitating in the force with which it does so, either; but those men who will take their rank beside the grimy-handed great "unwashed" to do battle for the economic freedom of both intellectual and manual wage-slaves. With these prefatory remarks we will proceed to the main question.

The first premise on which it is necessary to lay stress is the confidence in its own ability which the continual activity

of socialist workingmen will inspire in those outside the ranks; for, a workingman who is outside the Socialist Labor Party will say: "If that workingman got his knowledge while engaged at his labor, why not I?" Thus instilling a pride which is altogether justified and will result in much benefit to the party, both in numbers and continual accumulating knowledge over ever larger areas of workingmen. It may be objected that this pride might lead to formidable breaches of discipline in the party, but it would not, because the very fact that this knowledge is a result of the cooperation of the workingmen earnestly seeking the truth would impress on them the correct method to use, i. e., for the bringing in of an ever larger number of workingmen to enjoy the benefits which they have in their own experience seen to be the best way to acquire correct economic knowledge and understanding of the best political methods to pursue. Furthermore, the great and increasing number of ways of degrading and debauching the working class and the continually increasing sordidness and most contemptible traitorous conduct of these so-called leaders is, in the first instance, a sufficient check on any overweening instillation of pride and confidence in the working class on the part of the Socialist Labor Party, and, in the second instance, the traitorous conduct of so-called leaders which those people are subjected makes them extremely radical and anarchistic.

From this class a large portion of the freakishness which prevails in various movements springs. These freaks, frauds and quacks have hitherto caused the party considerable trouble but they have now passed to the realm of "has-been," so far as the Socialist Labor Party is concerned. These people, as a result of the continued failure of their own political movements of compromise, will seek the shelter of the S. L. P., and then a large number of active working class members will be found to form a sure protection against any attempts at scuttling the only bona fide working class political movement, the Socialist Labor Party. This will be seen to be all the more needful when, taken in connection with these small traders, we consider how a number of "intellectuals" are roped in by them, the intellectuals finding in their sickly sentimentalism and radicalism what they are pleased to call intelligence; the workingmen always being more inclined to good, honest, hard fighting for the cause will be more patriotic and have less of glamour and glitter in the propaganda. Many of those people carry with them into the movement their old ideas of individual success rather than inhibiting the ideas of the Socialist Labor Party, who work for the collective success of all. So, we can still see the advantage in having the main active work come from the working class.

And last but not least in the question dealt with here, is the keeping of the propaganda free from falling into dogmatic or doctrinaire discussions, where a "war of words" supersedes an active, living, breathing fight for the overthrow of capitalism. It might be said that the social or labor problem is solved for this age. All that is necessary now is to write it down as an historic fact. The question is to secure the means to so write it that necessarily implies a political struggle which means action not words. A strong alert body of workingmen on the firing line of the Socialist Labor Party always keeps that staunch true anarchist, that they are "it." Comrades, we should never forget as workingmen to whom we owe our strength. We owe it to the organization! Each one as an individual owes his strength to the whole association that stands behind him. And it cannot be objected here that we become mere automata, either, for we have ample room to fructify the propaganda and impress our own individuality by concentrated effort in the improvement of the organization in all

its ramifications. So let the intellectuals come, but let the active workingmen in the Socialist Labor Party always be on the alert and in the breach to see that they never, by overt or covert means, betray or allure us from the path of clean cut revolutionary socialism or take us off the ground of the bitterly waged class struggle, on which ground is formed the impregnable and unconquerable position which we occupy to-day. So, it may be said again in view of the foregoing that our hopes and aspirations as a class are strengthened and fortified by strong bulwarks of sturdy workers active and alert, and a sure antidote to ministerialism.

Still another hopeful sign for the Socialist Labor Party in the increasing number of active and intelligent workingmen is the barrier it forms against mix-ups with middle class radicalism. Now, in the United States, and all over the capitalist world, for that matter, there has grown up small class of people who are constantly fluctuating between small shopkeepers and wage-workers. Instilled as these people are with an idea that, sooner or later, by hook or crook, some of their ventures will land them into the asylum of ease and comfort, they are, as a class, narrow-minded and bigoted. The constant buffettings to which those people are subjected makes them extremely radical and anarchistic.

With the foregoing in mind, the following statement is made, that, as the working class "Socialist" movement all over the world comes nearer and nearer to its goal—the overthrow of capitalism and the substitution of the Socialist Republic—the workingmen, or more strictly speaking, the manual laborers take ever more into their own hands the direction and active work of the movement. The above statement is surely justified when we consider the awful horrors of the Commune disaster in Paris, France, and note that there were very few leading militant workingmen and a most woeful lack of sound economic knowledge.

The workingmen in that bitter struggle against the brutal, fiendish bourgeoisie could do nothing but die martyrs to the glorious cause, due to their own lack of previous training and unity on the objects to be attained, and the petty bickerings of their intellectual and middle class leaders, who were each more concerned over their own pet theories than the success of the whole affair.

No doubt they all wished for success, but that success was to come their way.

Another great example of the ill success that attends working class movements, without men from their own ranks to take the lead, is the Levellers in England. You may say here that this was but a movement of workingmen who were in the first period of formation as a class; yet, even so, the very fact that they came together in one body and had men to voice their desires and aspirations, makes them a fair example of proof of the contention of this article.

They serve to point out conclusively that the necessary forerunner of a victorious proletariat marching to its own emancipation, is predicated upon a stalwart, intelligent body of workingmen, whose resources are sufficient to enable them to step in and do the work when an "intellectual" or a freak fails us or passes away.

The great Chartist movement in England, where although a large number of workingmen were active and interested in it, yet most of the work was done by people from the "upper classes." The workingmen had not been drilled, educated and organized to that point where they themselves were able to take up the work and carry it through to a successful finish.

Men are men, not puppets, and although evolution in society as elsewhere pursues its way, yet we as beings, conscious of its action, must play an intelligent part in the work.

William Knight.

Pueblo, Col.

conomic civilization and peace, and an active working class vanguard taking the brunt of the fight and saying to all other workers: "Follow us; leave the doctrinaires and demagogues behind to turn their 'intellectual-handsprings' while we proceed on our way and land them into the 'society of the future,' 'to take stock' and learn sense. Workingmen let us acquire ourselves well of this most noble task and thus give the lie to the whole freakish bunch that say we are incapable."

To the historical portion of this sketch it may be necessary to say here again that it is not the intention to detract for an instant from the great minds who precluded and who perfected the working class Socialist movement. Among the former we pay our sincere respect to Saint Simon, Fourier, Welting, Owen and many others who wrote on the great social question and started the incipient movements of the working class for economic freedom. Among the latter we especially owe our respect and thanks to Marx, Engels, Lassalle, Liebknecht and the great number of others who gave Socialism that unshakable foundation on which it rests to-day. Nor is it intended to take meed of praise from those who are to-day battling valiantly in the ranks of the working class alongside of workingmen.

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THE INTELLECTUALS, AND THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

portant part in the final shaping of the destiny to which it points. "For weal or for woe" depends on us. And those examples of past history serve to warn us of the pitfalls to be avoided if it is to be for weal.

Let us take another incident from history that serves to illustrate the point. France again offers it. The revolution of 1848, where we see one of the first independent stirrings of workingmen who won the revolution arms in hand for the industrial bourgeoisie and were shot to death for their presumption when they sought some advantage for themselves. In that struggle they intrusted their interests to the intellectuals and small traders' democracy. That class of people merely contented themselves with shouting for "liberty, equality, fraternity," and got a hideous caricature of an empire.

In the political arena to-day we have strong proof in support of this question. The Social Democratic party in Germany is in the throes of a mortal struggle to retain its pristine vigor and virility as a working class party. The intellectuals and demagogic freaks of the small-trader class are striving to force it into being merely a party of the opposition, i. e., to the upper capitalists.

Wilhelm Liebknecht, who struggled so long and so valiantly for uncompromising Socialism and political action, had his last years embittered by the strife against the reactionists. The German workingmen will be compelled to take hold and direct the movement there or else suffer themselves to be the buffers of every intellectual ass that comes along. Even though the number be small they constitute a mighty force, the only force which the capitalists of to-day stand in fear and in impotency.

In England the movement is made up of a mixture of "intellectuals," middle class freaks and a whole brigade of "grifters." The movement there is at loggerheads continually; one individual with another; one local or branch with another. We see there a Hyndman insulting the working class and throwing up the sponge, when now, under the spur of American competition, the British capitalist is seeking every method to drive the worker into further intensity of toil and degradation. Now when the opportunity is most favorable for the upbuilding of a strong working class political party, he deserts.

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Pueblo, Col.

"Drink of the Fountain of Knowledge; its waters giveth Power."

Books for Workers

IT SHOULD BE THE AMBITION OF EVERY INTELLIGENT WORK-INGMAN WHO APPRECIATES THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN HIS CLASS AND THAT OF THE CAPITALISTS TO STRENGTHEN HIMSELF FOR THE PART HE MUST TAKE IN THE GREAT CONFLICT. TO DO THIS IT IS NECESSARY THAT HE CONSTANTLY ADD TO HIS STOCK OF INFORMATION. THE BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE LITERARY AGENCY OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY WILL BE FOUND ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. ANY BOOK OR PAMPHLET IN THE FOLLOWING LIST WILL BE PROMPTLY FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1893..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191

IS IT APPROACHING?

Odd sounds are reaching the ear from far and near, odd because of the constant song about "Unprecedented Prosperity" that our politicians are singing.

From Russia comes the news of "terrible distress," "little work and low wages." In Saratoff, said to present a fair example of prevailing conditions, hosts of beggars are reported to be literally invading shops and houses, while "the streets are filled with the sick and starving."

From England comes the news that the Labor market is overstocked with the greatest number of unemployed ever seen in the country for ten years. Figures are given. The number is said to be not below 500,000, and is steadily swelling, the proportion of skilled men among them growing by the day, and the men "literally fighting for a chance to work."

From Manila the news comes of widespread distress. At least 80 per cent of field animals are dead on the archipelago, and famine, starvation and pestilence stalk over our colonies.

And nearer at home, what sounds reach the ear from Wall street, said to be the heart of the nation, and whose pulsations denote the nation's spirit? Stocks are weak and tumbling; money scarce; investors frightened. Of this the Carnegie concern, the United States Steel Corporation, serves well as an example. Its stock is so low, both common and preferred, that investment in the latter would earn 7 per cent, while investment in the former would fetch 11 per cent. And despite the fact that money is "plentiful" and "is anxiously seeking investment," as anxiously we may be sure as a hungry wolf prowls for food, despite all that the stock is low and sinking.

What are these the symptoms of? It is not distant Russia or "dago" Philippines along the whistling of the approaching storm comes from. It is not even England alone. It is right here. Right at home, the ominous piping is heard that portends the hurricane of the approaching crisis—that periodical fruit of the collective wisdom of the Captains of Industry.

THE "VENEZUELAN COMPLICATION."

There are two distinct "Venezuelan Complications" on the tapas. One is trite, the other fresh; one is distant, the other nearby; one is a farce, the other a grilling drama.

The one of these two "Complications"—the trite, the distant, the farcical—is being enacted some 1800 miles from the City Hall of New York. The cavies of "first class powers," long known in those confines and to "history" as the "collectors for fishy debts," are fore-gathering along the coasts of Venezuela, as they have so often before all along the Iberian of Latin America, in the endeavor to enforce claims that in any other court would be summarily thrown out, together with the claimants, as preposterous, if not fraudulent. The move is trite enough to hardly deserve a "C-Head" news paragraph. It is so trite that, notwithstanding the occasional solemn instances, when the would-be "collectors" had to withdraw with furled flags and broken heads, as from Mexico in 1849, '61 and '65, Peru in '64, Argentina in the forties, San Domingo in '64, etc., etc.—it is, we may, so trite that the rule of the would-be "collectors" clearing out, much as importunate, seedy and red-nosed debuts—sheriffs are frequently induced to clear out when pretending to want to make a levy, gives a generic color to the move. That "Venezuelan Complication" calls, but for passing notice. Trite, distant and farcical, it is not very interesting.

Otherwise with the other "Venezuelan Complication." It is not trite, but fresh; it is not a farce, but a thrilling drama. This particular "Venezuelan Complication" is being fought out within a stone's throw of our City Hall; and that the fight is hot there are all visible proofs of. It is visible in the editorial and also in the reportorial columns of

the metropolitan capitalist press. Some of these have been bought by the fishy creditors of Venezuela, and their language is full of self-righteousness: "trifling, dodging debtors must be taught a lesson." Others betray quite clearly the fact that the negotiations to buy them have broken off: they are trotting out the rickety ghost of the Monroe Doctrine. A third set finds itself on the "anxious seat": if negotiators have approached them, the negotiations are still on; if not yet approached, they would like to be: in the meantime this set is journalizing on both sides of the question, and "showing what they can do" by exhibiting samples of their power of invective: they are like dogs in the leash, anxious for the fray, i. e., for a bribe. And as these three sets snarl, who is so flint-hearted as not to feel his heart touched at the tragedy enacting back of all these several degrees of snarls? Who does not feel interested in the "issue"? For here, indeed, is an issue. It is "to be or not to be." Even tho' one may not have the gambler's spirit, he can't but feel at least his curiosity pricked. Will paper so-and-so's "samples" secure something for it? How much did paper so-and-so get? The bribe-fund of the fishy creditors is a limited magnitude. What one bribe gets is not there for any other. Like a pack of hounds these capitalist metropolitan papers are tugging at a bone. This, indeed, is a "Complication." Not even in Venezuela, should the worse come to the worse, will the battle lines surge to and fro more thrillingly than they are surging now—under the shadow of our City Hall.

MANY POINTS IN ONE.

Among the many valuable letters brought to this office by yesterday morning's mail, the following deserves special mention:

New York, Dec. 7, 1902.
To the Editor of The People:

Sir: At the meeting of "Big 6" today, which I attended, the following resolution came up for discussion:

"Whereas, Funeral and out-of-work benefits are among the advantages to be derived from membership in this organization; and,

"Whereas, Members of militia organizations lay themselves more liable to death and injury through the performance of their duties, thus greatly increasing the financial risks of this organization; therefore, be it hereby

"Resolved, That the monthly dues for said members of militia organizations are hereby increased to ten dollars (\$10) per month, and that henceforth the initiation fee for members of militia organizations shall be one hundred (\$100) dollars."

Somebody moved to lay the resolution on the table. The President then interposed saying that "the Union ought to go on record as being opposed to any such resolution, as No. 6 was always loyal to the Constitution and to the militia." Motion to lay on the table was put and lost. A man then made a motion to adopt the resolution. The motion was seconded. Three or four men were on their feet wishing to debate the matter, but this fact notwithstanding, the President refused to recognize them and he put the motion. The motion was defeated. I never saw such subserviency to capitalist interests before, nor such highhanded parliamentary procedure on the part of a presiding officer, nor such submission on the part of the men,—no, not even in No. 6's meetings.

To realize the movements of fakir-dom, one must become a class-conscious Socialist; and I should also invert the proposition and say that in order to become a class-conscious workingman one should be well acquainted with the movements of fakir-dom.

CONVERTED.

With facts piled mountain-high it has been proved in these columns that the pure and simple Union is not a wheel in the mechanism of the Labor Movement, but is a wheel in the mechanism of the institution of Capitalism. The facts mentioned by our correspondent, though cumulative, illumine the pile of evidence. What the militia is everybody knows, and everybody also knows that all the claims set forth about an anti-militia attitude being in violation of the constitution are false claims, claims that falsify the constitution. In fact, so far from a bold attitude to the militia being unconstitutional, the reverse is true. The present attitude of capitalism on the militia reads into the Constitution that which the Constitution expressly excludes. What, then, does it mean when in these days a President of a Union can go unchallenged in declaring the "Union's loyalty to the militia"? It organization is the last, tho' not least, point that our correspondent brings means only this: The Union is an upholder of capitalism, and its officers are but labor lieutenants of the capitalist class.

Having hopped on that leg up to that point, the "policy" throws itself on the other leg and dances back:

"But we must not say 'Independent Labor Politics.' If we do, the pesky Union fellows will take the bit between their teeth, and set up a political party of their own, a Union Labor party. And then the S. L. P. has beaten us with our own weapon."

Having danced back on this other leg, the "policy" again throws itself on the first leg and hops forward again:

"We can not get at the votes, especially the money of the fakir-led Unions, unless we 'bore from within.' To lambaste them 'from without' as does the S. L. P. would be to pull tight against us the strings of their purses. 'No wrongs hushed, no hush-money.' And what would become of our press, that can not live without such hush-money?"

Having again hopped forward so far, the "policy" once more throws itself on the other leg and dances back again:

"But if we boost them, and inflate them with their own importance; if we habilitate them to the first fiddle role with ourselves as modest 'borders from within' second fiddle, they will consider themselves THE THING. The purse rules. They have the purse. And we are gones."

Having thus bumped itself on either leg, the "policy" then performs a ballet

Did ever sneak-murderer sneak more creepingly towards his victim? Not in the essence merely but in the form the pure and simple Trades Union is capitalistic. It upholds capitalism, and it demeans itself like a coward.

The additional point of the brutality with which the pure and simple labor lieutenant of capitalism runs his outfit. The flannelmouthing labor fakir, in chorus with his understrappers—the tyrant and the tyrannized—utters anathema against the "tyranny of the Socialist Labor Party." Watch the crew! If an understrapper, he plays the spaniel to his Union's tyrant; if not an understrapper, he is the tyrant himself. In either case it is the genuine article—tyranny of the most gallant nature, a tyranny that stands rebuked by the manly dignity of the S. L. P., which can brook neither domination nor spaniels.

As capitalism proper daily furnishes ammunition to the theory of the Socialist Labor Party, so does the fakir-led pure and simple Trades Union, the menial of capitalism, daily furnish the Party with ammunition for the Party's tactics.

GENOSSE TAENZER.

The New York City local of the so-called Socialist party, known in this State as Social Democratic party, held on the 7th instant a meeting in this city on the subject of the "California Troubles," these "troubles" having been brought on by the fusion of the California wing of the so-called Socialist party with the Union Labor Party, whereby a candidate of the Democratic party, Livermore, became a candidate of the said so-called Socialist party. The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" gives an extensive account of the debate. In this debate, as on most other occasions, it is found that the "sense of the body" finds expression through and is incarnated in one man,—"Genosse Taenzer." Not even in Venezuela, should the worse come to the worse, will the battle lines surge to and fro more thrillingly than they are surging now—under the shadow of our City Hall.

GOOD! SAYS JENKS.

Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks has made to the Secretary of War certain recommendations looking to the importation of Chinese Labor under contract

in the Philippines. Needless to say that the Professor's recommendations are off-shoots of the purposes at bottom of the forcible annexation of the 10,000,000 Filipinos to the United States.

The annexation of the Philippine Islands had for its purpose the dumping into the already overstocked Labor Market of America the hordes of cheap Labor that could not be conveniently deported into our territory. The annexation of the Filipinos was intended as a masterly flank move, out-flanking and catching in the rear the Anti-Immigration Movement in America. Instead of importing cheap Labor, America, so to speak, deported herself to the cheap Labor. The end was the same. At least the purpose was the same.

"Clever" tho' the move was, its clever schemers ran up against a fact they had not counted with: the climatic characteristics of the peoples they had annexed. The Filipino has no "sense of push": he won't be driven: he likes to take things easy: he has an aggravating inclination to enjoy life while he lives. Professor Jenks' recommendations are intended to meet the unexpected difficulty. The Chinese, with a mania for work and meekness, are right at hand, at the very doors of the Philippine Islands. To them the Professor turns his eyes. His recommendations are a sort of "Supplementary Treaty of Paris." By the Treaty of Paris the American capitalist class meant, but did not quite succeed, to secure all the cheap Labor they hanker after; by sending delegates to the convention of our party, where none but party members can be nominated."

As the sticking qualities of the mucilage manufactured by Stickwell, and hence known as Stickwell's Mucilage, are providentially advertised by the name of the manufacturer himself, so in this instance, the salutary qualities of the Trades Union "policy" of the so-called Socialist party enunciated by "Genosse Taenzer"—Comrade Dancer or Hopper—are providentially elucidated by the name itself of its best exponent, indeed, its incarnation.

Translated into the vernacular, the dancing or hopping qualities of the Trades Union "policy" of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, are these:

"We want the votes of the fakir-led pure and simple Trades Unions; also, and very much so, do we want their money,—as much, at least, thereof as we can get. Hence, we must talk politics to them; hence, above all, we must praise them: whatever rascality they commit, we must laud as 'a noble wagging of the class struggle'; however stupidly felonious their leaders may be, we must sing their praises as 'champions of Labor'; whatever infamous slander these leaders may set afoot against the Socialist Labor Party for exposing their treason to the Working Class, we must make ourselves telephones of 'No crawling, no money.' And money we need to fight the S. L. P."

Having hopped on that leg up to that point, the "policy" throws itself on the other leg and dances back:

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Having thus bumped itself on either leg, the "policy" then performs a ballet

dancer's pirouette whir to this effect:—"There is only one way out,—humbug them all around. Tell them they are the WHOLE THING, and treat them as NOTHING. Make them believe they are going into politics, but treat them as food for cannon only. Humor them with the idea that they got something to say, and take the plug from under the idea by limiting the candidates they can vote for"; etc., etc.

"Ground already gained at home, when the 'gain' consists in a steady sinking, is as good as the 'Prosperity' cry in aid of the Treaty of Paris when the dinner pail was growing slenderer."

"Good!" said Professor Jenks once more, "the game is safe!"

And he smiled in placid contentment.

The incidents attending the coal famine are such as to cause the hot blood to surge through one in indignation protest. The scenes of struggle at places where coal is sold cheap, the great distress and suffering, amid snow and sleep, of the working class, the tales of death from cold amid surroundings of immense multitudes upon a few arrogant and exorbitant coal operators for warmth—all this fires one's being and calls forth unmeasured condemnation. This condemnation is, in a way, very good. It is the necessary prelude to a remedy. Were such conditions submissively tolerated then the race were in a bad way indeed. But condemnation is not enough. Without a true comprehension of the nature of the difficulty and a remedy in accord therewith, the spirit of protest so necessary to social progress would be run into the ground. This is well reflected in some correspondence to The Daily People. One writer believes that President Baer should be jailed and cheap coal delivered instantaneously. Another is of the opinion that the same gentleman should be given to understand that what is wanted is coal and not strictures on constitutions. What good the arrest of Baer would do is not clear; another and bigger Baer would take his place. The same may be said of the suppression of his role as a constitutional lecturer: in this land of capitalist domination and free speech the arrogant presumptions of such gentlemen have full sway. What must be done is to understand that these conditions prevail because of the private ownership of capital, which is social in organization and result; what must be done then is to destroy our economic dependence on the capitalist class by making the mines and machinery, social property, to be democratically organized and operated for the benefit of the workers and producers. To paraphrase the words of Thomas Paine, who said: "We must not destroy the monarchs, but monarchy," we must concern ourselves not with capitalists, but with capitalism. With society owning the mines, their operations would be conducted according to use, determined by social necessity, and not as now, by no other criterion than the profits of vampire capitalists.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's logic is fearfully and wonderfully contradictory. He contends in an address delivered before Columbia University, that "Our tendencies are from the individualistic to the Socialistic." Yet he maintains that "All the powers of the State should be called at any hazard to protect any man in his desire to work, whether he is a union man or not, or whether there is a strike or not." The doctor, in other words, would practically disbelieve his theory and use the powers of the State to uphold the individualistic system that is in conflict with "our tendencies": he does not only in the face of applied reasoning, but in the face of industrial tendencies. Nothing better can be expected from a man straddling a barbed wire fence. His position is bound to be both painful and ridiculous.

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And he smiled in placid contentment.

TYPICAL HEARST

The New York "Journal" or "American," Wm. R. Hearst's paper, of the

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear at points under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, under their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

them through the force of economic changes to look for safety with their class, no Kanga need apply. Witness.

New Britain, Conn., December 8.

(The official ballots above referred to and demonstrating further "socialist" alias socialist democratic party corruptions are at this office for inspection.—Ed. The People.)

Ohio Comrades Take Notice.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find check for \$45.70 as Ohio's first payment on the Washington State Executive Committee proposition to collect \$425 toward clearing the indebtedness on The Daily People plant.

I wish to say to the comrades of Ohio who have received the circular sent out by this committee October 31, 1902, that they have not responded as generously as was expected. Now comrades, let each do his duty, no matter how small the amount; it helps to raise the \$425. Do not leave the burden to be borne by a few.

To the sections throughout the State I might mention that Section Cleveland is going to hold a masquerade ball for this purpose, besides donations from members of the section.

Section Akron has come forward with a pledge of \$50, likewise Section Columbus with a pledge of \$50, also M. L. Hiltner of Laudek, O., as a member at large, has pledged \$10. Now let each section get a hustle on. The task is easy and the burden will be light, providing each comrade does what he can.

The following amount has been sent to The Daily People so far, more to follow shortly:

Section Akron, Akron, O.	\$20.00
Oscar Freer, Columbus, O.	5.00
Professor, Columbus, O.	5.00
Otto Steinbock, Columbus, O.	1.00
K. W. P., Cleveland, O.	3.00
Joseph Manning, Cleveland, O.	2.00
Richard Koeppl, Cleveland, O.	2.00
James Matthews, Cleveland, O.	2.00
John D. Goerke, Cleveland, O.	45
G. Lubahn, Cleveland, O.	25
Total.	\$45.70

Section Akron leads; names will be published later.

On behalf of the Ohio State Executive Committee. James Matthews, Cleveland, O., Dec. 9. Secretary.

Good Wishes for the S. L. P. From Mexico.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Find enclosed \$1 for which to renew subscription to Weekly People for one year; apply the other 50 cents for the book "Darwin's Descent of Man."

I wish the S. L. P. every success. I used to be against the party from listening to N. L. Grotz speak in Colorado. He used so little logic and so much abuse and was bitterly opposed to unions that he rendered me impatient at listening to him. I saw by The Daily People that he had turned out a pure and simple fakir—as I always thought he was.

I am now better posted on the social and economic question than I was in early years, thanks to the comrades of Section Denver. I know the essentials of Socialism and, of course, am happy to see that the old fighting S. L. P. was not buried on November 4. Its corps is rather lively.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, I remain, truly yours for the cause, John Curry.

La Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, Dec. 5.

The Best Propaganda Proposition.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed you will find \$1.50 to pay for fifteen subscriptions to The Monthly People; more are coming.

I am putting all my limited abilities to the work of pushing The Monthly People, which I think the best propaganda proposition yet offered to the members of the S. L. P. Henry Wartlett.

Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 9.

The Fixed Wage Scale and the Cost of Living.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I enclose a clipping from the Pittsburgh Dispatch of the 9th inst. The testimony of J. W. Rittenhouse before the coal strike commission on December 8 should be read by every workingman in the country as showing the absurdity of this continual howl about prosperity of which they, the workingmen, know nothing, and as showing the impotency of the pure and simple labor unions to better the workers' condition.

The workers scale of prices are signed for the year—thus becoming a fixed fact. Then his (the workers') necessities of life, go up in price, as per the testimony of Rittenhouse, which practically lowers his wages. If the labor unions cannot control the prices of the laborers' necessities, such as food, clothing and shelter, they exhibit a weakness which all the scale of prices in the world cannot overcome.

Edward Halpin.
Stuebenville, O., Dec. 10.

Rittenhouse's Testimony.

J. W. Rittenhouse, secretary of the Metal Grocers' Association, which does a large business among the mine workers, was called during the afternoon and under the examination of John J. Murphy of Scranton, gave the prices for necessities of life, such as eggs, butter, meats and provisions for 1900, 1901 and 1902. The increase in prices ranged from 15 to 78 per cent, making the general average for groceries about 30 per cent higher than those of two years ago.

Two years ago, where it cost a family \$17.61 a month for all necessities of life, it now took \$22.94 to purchase the same articles.

Notwithstanding the increase in wages the ability of the mine workers to pay their grocery bills has not been improved. His figures were made up of those quoted by twenty-five merchants in the upper coal fields.

Canadians Like The Monthly People.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—So well is The Monthly People liked here, that Section Brantford has decided that every member getting fifty or more subscriptions shall be presented by the section with a well-known portrait of Karl Marx. This offer also applies for twenty-five subscriptions to The Weekly People.

Enclosed find money order to pay for the five half-yearly subscriptions to The Weekly People sent herewith.

Leon Lazarus.

Brantford, Ont., Can., Dec. 8.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

S. T. B., BOSTON, MASS.—You are certainly good; you are sweet; you are angelic. But never forget the great saying of the American sage: "You must be not only good, but good for something."

T. A. D., TROY, N. Y.—Your class must first read carefully, and first acquire an accurate knowledge of the meaning of the terms it uses. Your two questions show much laxness in that direction.

1st. It is impossible to answer your first question. What "value" do you mean, "exchange value" or "use value"? or do you mean both?

2d. As to "supply and demand" it is not an economic law. Supply and demand are economic facts. From the play of the two upon each other, certain economic results are ascertained, and these results are elliptically termed the "law of supply and demand": the larger the supply and the smaller the demand, the lower the price; the smaller the supply and the larger the demand, the higher the price. It is rather a law of prices.

E. Z., PATERNER, N. J.—The "Worker" called itself an organ of the Social Democratic party. It is, however, the private property of the Volkszeitung corporation. The Social Democratic party does not own or otherwise control any paper or publishing concern. The employees are employees of the corporation, which controls the concerns, and does business out of Socialism.

J. A. S., ELKHART, IND.—You do great injustice to anti-Socialists by declaring him who "loves liberty, honesty, truthfulness and justice" to be a "Socialist in principle," and you thereby do no little injury to the propaganda of Socialism itself. They are human monstrosities who do not love liberty, honesty, truthfulness and justice. Such beings, if they exist, are not enough in numbers or otherwise powerful to need considering. The seat of Socialism is not the heart but the head. Class interests are completely shut the doors and windows of the Capitalist Class' head, that the Class is incapable of understanding Socialism—an almost mathematical proposition—and thus becomes inhuman on the same principles that civilized people, shipwrecked, have been known to become cannibals. The class interests of the class-conscious workingman, on the other hand, open wide the doors and windows of his mind to Socialist truth. Hence the chord to touch is not sentiment, but the awakening of class-consciousness in the Working Class.

C. T., FRESNO, CAL.—You California "Socialist" party men have no right to object to Livernash, Democratic politician tho' he is. Did you object to Morris Elchman of Hoboken, or to the stocks of fellows in Massachusetts who ran on your "Socialist" ticket and on a Democratic or Republican ticket simultaneously? You swallowed a camel, and are now straining at a gnat.

R. L. F., MARION, IND.—We certainly can and gladly shall have that gentleman. But in order to do him up brown, you will have to furnish us with the date of his paper that the clipping is taken from.

Have you not seen many a time and oft the plaintive request in these columns to send the date of issue along with clippings?

S. L. S., DENVER, COL.—First: When Gompers said: "I heard Delegate Berger on the floor of the convention say that if you elected six socialist congressmen in the United States you will have many changes. I respectfully call Delegate Berger's attention to the fact that in the German Parliament there are nearly a hundred socialists, and there we find the most backward of all European countries in the interests of Labor," when Gompers said that he uttered a bundle of lies, direct and implied.

F. L. H., BURBANK, WASH.—That Lithographers Association is no longer in existence. Communicate with Richard Kitchell, Rochester, N. Y. He was Fiske's successor, and was instrumental in causing his expulsion. Kitchell can tell, if he wants to.

S. L. S., DENVER, COL.—Second: When

we have received \$34.80 for the Special Christmas Box, it is expected that much more will be contributed to it this week, when the readers of The Weekly People respond to the suggestion of the comrade, that all who can do so give one day's work to the Party press.

Some comrades who are out of work have expressed their regret at being unable to help out at this time. What other three words as so full of awful meaning, especially at this season, to the wage worker? "Out of work" means out of food, out of coal, out of all that makes life to-day at all bearable. The mental distress that accompanies this condition cannot be imagined.

In another column will be found the names of those contributing, and the amounts. The names will be kept standing until the fund is closed.

The December issue of The Monthly People will be out this week. While New York City is barraged by the mail privilege of the Monthly People, the Assembly Districts can use it for agitation purposes by calling at the office for bundle orders. One hundred copies will be furnished for 75 cents.

We cannot too strongly urge upon those sending in subscriptions the necessity of giving the address correctly. We have received so far about 100 notices from postmasters that they cannot locate Monthly People readers. It is impossible for us to investigate further than seeing that addresses agreed with those sent in. We are anxious to have readers get their papers as soon as possible. Be particular about names and addresses.

Secondly, in no European country is the average life of the workingman as short as in America. In none are they killed and accidented so numerously. In none has their condition reached the point where, as in America, the saying has become proverbial that when a workingman reaches 42 years take him out and shoot him, he is too poor to take care of himself, and is too played out to be of further use to the employer. The American workingman is more exploited than the German. In proof of this "American method" are being introduced by the capitalists of Germany. This

is a broad subject. Gompers being a Henlein of his master to cheat the American working class.

Thirdly, the comparison of the powers of Socialist Congressmen with Socialist Reichstag delegates insinuates a falsehood. The German constitution cannot be changed without the Kaiser's consent. Not so here. Socialist Congressmen, even if few, could accomplish great results.

Second: It is true that Marx referred to the "Socialists" as "the worst enemies of the workingclass," in that answer to Proudhon.

Third: A foot note was put to the work in a later edition explaining that by "Socialists" a very different thing was meant than is meant to day. At that time what is known by "Socialist" to-day was known as "Communists."

Gompers simply added lie to lie when he claimed that Marx alive when that foot note was made would have repudiated it. Long before his death Marx identified himself with the Socialist movement of to-day.

G. L. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—First: In general principles Venezuela surely is no match for either England or Germany, least of all for both.

Second: Where is Venezuela to get munitions of war from? If she wants munitions of war, and the supply should happen to be exhausted in the United States, she could get all she wanted from England or Germany, or both. "From England and Germany," you probably exclaim. Yes, from England or Germany. Where is Venezuela to get munitions of war? If she wants munitions of war, and the supply should happen to be exhausted in the United States, she could get all she wanted from England or Germany, or both. "From England and Germany," you probably exclaim. Yes, from England or Germany. Where is Venezuela to get munitions of war? If she wants munitions of war, and the supply should happen to be exhausted in the United States, she could get all she wanted from England or Germany, or both. "From England and Germany," you probably exclaim. Yes, from England or Germany. Where is Venezuela to get munitions of war? 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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Reade street, New York
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Cothorne street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—26 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

The last regular meeting of The Daily People Auxiliary League, an organization that has set itself the aim to raise by voluntary contributions the means to pay off the debt on the plant of the party press, was held on Wednesday, December 10, 26 New Reade street. S. Winawer was elected chairman. Two new enrollments were reported, namely, Section Winawer, Canada, and the Eighth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, New York. The financial secretary reported receipts since last meeting as follows:

Herman Mittelberg, N. Y. C. \$ 2.00

John J. Murphy, N. Y. C. 10.00

John Plimondon, N. Y. C. 2.00

S. Winawer, N. Y. C. 1.00

August Gilhaus, N. Y. C. 1.00

B. Touroff, N. Y. C. 2.00

Thomas O'Shaughnessy, N. Y. C. 10.00

F. Brauckman, N. Y. C. 5.00

Bohemian Branch, N. Y. 2.80

8th and 12th A. D.'s, N. Y. 2.50

11th and 13th A. D.'s, N. Y. 2.00

14th A. D., N. Y. 5.00

16th A. D., N. Y. 3.00

28th A. D., N. Y. 5.00

30th A. D., N. Y. 5.00

25th A. D., N. Y. 3.80

19th and 21st A. D.'s, N. Y. 2.00

16th and 18th A. D.'s, Brooklyn. 2.00

20th A. D., Brooklyn. 1.00

L. A. 27th. Machinists. 10.00

W. B. Roasten. Jardine, Mont. 5.00

Morin-Dworschak, Duluth, Minn. 5.00

H. A. Schoops, Union Hill, N. J. 4.00

De Lee-Devane, Troy, N. Y. 4.00

Section Schenectady, N. Y. 10.00

Section Rockville, Conn. 4.00

Section Syracuse, N. Y. 2.00

Section Roanoke, Va. 4.00

Section Richmond, Va. 8.00

Section St. Louis, Mo. 10.00

Section Winnipeg, Canada. 8.00

Section New Haven, Conn. 1.00

Section Los Angeles, Cal. 5.00

Total. \$ 148.42

Previously acknowledged 1901.45

Grand total. \$ 2050.13

In view of the fact that the next regular meeting will fall on Christmas eve, it was, upon motion, decided to meet on Wednesday, December 17, at 8 p.m., at 26 New Reade street, of which members will please take notice and make an effort to attend in full.

A general discussion then ensued as to steps to be taken to increase the membership of the league and committees were appointed to visit members and sympathizers, both with a view to secure new enrollments, as well as urge prompter payment of pledges made.

The financial secretary was instructed to go over the ledger and issue delinquency notices to all members in arrears on their pledges.

It was also pointed out that the number of party sections who have enrolled thus far is comparatively small and that more progress could have been made had they taken hold. Sections and Alliance locals should take this matter up at their next business meeting, cast up what they can do and try to make up that \$1 per week for fifty weeks by weekly collections among their members. A general effort made along this line would soon bring the membership of the league up to the number required and put the party press in a position not only to meet payments on the plant when due, but to devote some means to building up in various directions.

August Gilhaus, recording Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in the Daily People building, 26 New Reade street, on December 8, 1902. Ebert in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The report of the financial secretary for November, 1902, was received, as follows:

Receipts.

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1902. \$104.68

Dues stamps. 95.52

Campaign fund. 34.00

Returned by De Leon. 4.10

\$238.00

Expenditures.

Agitation \$ 45.00

Printing 57.04

Typewriting general vote. 2.50

Postage and sundries. 8.54

Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1902. 130.82

\$238.00

Comrade Carroll sent a report on his agitation work, which was received and filed.

The committee on pledges relative to the raising of \$425 by the New York State Executive Committee to liquidate the indebtedness on the Daily People plant, made its report, which was received, as follows:

PLEDGED.

Previously acknowledged. \$114.75

Peckskill.

Charles Zolot. 2.00

Oscar B. Leub. 1.00

David C. Barger. 1.00

C. J. S. 5.00

John Odenwald. 1.00

William Odenwald. 1.00

New York City—

Henry Sale, Organizer.

Eugene Fisher.	5.00
J. J. Kinnally.	.50
11th and 13th A. D.'s.	1.07
Richard Haas.	5.00
Charles Singer.	1.00
Charles Delz.	2.00
E. Hendrich.	2.00
Thomas Murphy.	1.00
Adam Moren.	5.00
Thomas Davis.	1.00
Brooklyn—	
C. F. Ebert.	1.00
John Lindgreen.	1.00
H. K. —	5.00
Troy—	
Section Troy, S. L. P.	40.00
V. W. Smith.	25.00
T. A. Devane.	35.00
P. E. De Lee.	35.00
L. A. Boland.	3.00
P. J. Burke.	1.00
Receipts.	49.23
Section Schenectady, S. L. P.	25.00
Section Monroe Co., S. L. P.	15.00
Buffalo—	
F. Herzog.	2.00
R. Raepaehaeger, Jr.	1.00
J. D. Crowley.	1.00
W. S. Patterson.	1.00
G. D. Crowley.	1.00
E. Stauch.	1.00
Charles Gluck.	1.00
John Herzog.	1.00
B. Reinhart.	.50
Charles Lauer.	.50
William Zoelz.	1.00
George Wilrich.	.50
James W. Sharpe.	.50
J. Froukwiak.	.50
W. J. Rohoff.	.50

MINUTES OF CONNECTICUT S. E. C. MEETING.

Meeting of State Committee called to order at 8:15 p.m. in S. L. P. hall, Hartford, Conn., December 5, 1902, L. Newhouse in the chair. At roll call, absent L. Fisher, J. Brewer. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Correspondence: From Patrick, New Britain, declining to canvas for State Committee. From Daily People concerning party sympathizers in Norwich. From Moosup enclosing \$1 for ballots; also statement concerning tickets and other matters of interest. From Rockville ordering due stamps and suggesting ways and means of agitation. From National Executive Committee concerning ways and means of agitation, raising funds, Daily People, etc.

Treasurer's report for November:

Receipts. \$49.23

Disbursements. 30.23

Balance on hand Dec. 1. 19.02

Defense fund. 7.34

Motion that the secretary be instructed to write to sections regarding the Washington State Committee's proposal for raising funds to be applied to cancelling debt on Daily People plant. Carried. Motion that secretary be instructed to communicate with a party for canvassing party press and literature. Carried.

C. F. Roberts, Recording Secretary.

GRAND FAIR.

Will be given by the Massachusetts State Committee, S. L. P., in connection with the Scand. Socialist Club of Boston in aid of The Daily People (official organ of the Socialist Labor Party) to be held January 29, 30 and 31, 1903, in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, Boston.

Gifts will be thankfully received by the following persons: Mrs. A. Vicks, 1 Summer court, Dorchester; G. Nelson, 9 Ware avenue, Dorchester; George Lindgren, 11 Dexter street, South Boston; A. Jacobson, 52 Street, South Boston; Mrs. K. W. Anderson, 9 Kenney street, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. Sophia Njurling, 144 Lenox street, Roxbury; Mrs. Sasche, 250 rug, 9th street, Roxbury; Mrs. D. Enger, 1196 Tremont street, Roxbury; Mrs. Carl Gustafson, 57 Wilbur street, Everett; Mrs. A. Mortenson, 15 Pritchard avenue, Somerville; Mrs. M. Hanson, 141 Chestnut street, Everett; Miss Agnes Olson, 497 Beacon street, Back Bay; J. F. Stevens, 15 Lynde street, West End; Mrs. J. Powers, 20 Chapman street, Charleston; Mrs. A. Johnson, 184 Harvard street, Cambridge; Miss Sofie Fugelstad, 37 Crescent avenue, North Cambridge; A. H. Lyle, 4 Eighth street, Cambridge.

Comrades of Massachusetts are requested to send in presents as soon as possible so that all gifts can be put where they will bring in the best results.

Don't wait for one another! Let every one take hold and make this a grand success!

The fair committee meets every Friday night at S. L. P. headquarters, 1165 Tremont street. It is the duty of every member to be present.

Dyer Enger, Recording Secretary.

1196 Tremont street, Roxbury, Mass. CLEVELAND S. L. P. LECTURES.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold a series of lectures Sunday afternoons, to which the public and readers of The People are especially invited, at 356 Ontario street, top floor, over German-American Bank Building.

December 21.—Subject: Cause of Modern Strikes. Speaker, P. Dinger.

December 28.—Subject: The Class Struggle. Speaker, W. Holwell.

James Matthews, Organizer.

MEETING OF SECTION LYNN.

A meeting of Section Lynn, S. L. P., will be held on Sunday, December 21, at 11 a.m. sharp, at the headquarters, 26 Monroe street.

Besides the election of officers for the coming term, business of importance will come before the meeting. All members are urged to attend.

John W. Ryan, Organizer.

Minister Answered in Milwaukee.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The Young Men's Socialist Club held an agitation meeting on Friday, December 5, at Bohemian Turner Hall, Comrade F. Wilke being the speaker.

His talk was a criticism of a lecture on "Socialism" recently delivered here by the Rev. Titworth. Wilke showed up the skycap's false exposition of what socialism was in a masterly manner, thoroughly analyzing the clergyman's language.

The speech was such as demanded a larger attendance and it is hoped that the members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. will do all in their power to get their friends and shopmates at the lectures that will be held hereafter.

H. B. Milwaukee, Wls., December 9.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS BOX.

C. Pollard, San Antonio, Texas. \$ 5.00

C. W. S. city. 3.00

Joseph Scheurer, city. 5.00

Andrew Sater, city. 2.50

Max Heyman, city. 5.00

P. Wegener, city. .50

N. Zolinsky, city. 2.80

J. H. Jersey City. 5.00

J. E. Brooklyn. 2.00

H. W. Brooklyn. 2.00

S. J. F. city. 2.00

E. Moenels, city. 2.00

Total. \$36